

ARCHERY AS A SPORT

THE IMPLEMENTS THAT ARE USED IN THIS ANCIENT PASTIME.

Besides Bow and Arrows Are a Quiver, Pouch, Belt, Tassel and Grease Pot, Arm Guard, Glove, Target and Score Card—The Rules.

The implements used in archery as a pastime are a bow, arrows, a quiver, a pouch, a belt, a tassel and grease pot, an arm guard, a shooting glove, a target and a scoring card.

The bow is usually from five to six feet in length, the strength being reckoned by pounds, varying from twenty-five to eighty, those used by gentlemen being in strength from fifty to eighty pounds, those for ladies from twenty-five to forty. The former are made of a single piece of yew or ash, the latter of lancewood or Hickory, glued back to back.

In forming the bow the wood is gradually tapered, and at each end is a tip of horn, the one at the upper end being longer than the lower end, and one side of the bow is flat, called the "back," the other being rounded and called the "belly." Near the center, where the bow is held, it is bound with velvet, which part is called the "grip," and in each tip of horn is a notch for the string to rest in, called the "nock."

The string of the bow is manufactured of hemp or flax. The hemp strings wear the longest, though they stretch more at first, but, being more elastic, bear a harder pull. When it is necessary to fix a fresh string to the bow case must be taken not to break the composition. The tie should be cut, the eye worked at one end, held, the other part allowed to hang down and the eye passed over the upper end of the bow.

If for a lady it may be held from two to two and a half inches below the nock; if for a gentleman, half an inch lower, varying it according to the length and strength of the bow. The hand is then passed along the side of the bow and string to the bottom nock, round which the string is turned and fixed by the noose. When strung a lady's bow will have the string about five and a half inches from the belly of the bow, a gentleman's about half an inch more. The part of the string opposite the handle is bound round with waxed silk in order to prevent its being frayed by the arrow, which is sent from that point.

As soon as a string becomes too soft and the fibers too straight it must be rubbed with beeswax and a few turns given to it to shorten it and twist its strands a little tighter. A spare string should always be provided.

Arrows are variously formed, some being of uniform thickness throughout, others thicker in the center or larger at the point than at the feather end, the last shape being considered the best form for shooting. Arrows are made of white pine, having at one end points of iron or brass firmly fixed and usually a piece of heavy wood spliced on to the pine between it and the point, by which their flight is improved. At the other end a piece of horn is inserted, in which is a notch for the string, and they are armed with three feathers, one of which is of a different color from the others and is intended to mark the proper position of the arrow when placed on the string, this one always pointing from the bow.

To string the bow take it by the handle in the right hand and place the bottom end upon the ground, resting against the hollow of the inside of the right foot, keeping the flat side of the bow (called the back) toward you. The left foot should be advanced a little to the right, so placed that the bow cannot slip sideways. Place the heel of the left hand upon the upper limb of the bow, below the eye of the string. Now, while the fingers and thumb of the left hand slide this eye toward the notch in the horn and the heel pushes the limb away from the body, the right hand pulls the handle toward you, thus resisting the action of the left, by which the bow is bent, and at the same time the string is slipped into the nock, as the notch is termed. Care must be taken to keep the three outer fingers free from the string, for if the bow should slip from the hand and the string catch them they will be severely pinched.

If the bow has been lying by for some time it should be well rubbed with linseed oil before using it. To unstring the bow hold it as in stringing; then press down the upper limb exactly as before and as if you wished to place the eye of the string in a higher notch. This will loosen the string and liberate the eye, when it must be lifted out of the nock by the forefinger and suffered to slip down the limb. Before using the bow hold it in a perpendicular direction with the string toward you and see if the line of the string cuts the middle of the bow. If not, shift the eye and noose of the string to either side so as to make the two lines coincide. This precaution prevents a very common cause of defective shooting, which is

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the result of an uneven string throwing the arrow aside. After using the bow unstring it, and, if a large party is shooting, after every "end" it should be freed from its state of tension. But in this respect there is a great difference in different bows, some good ones soon getting cast from their true shape and others, though inferior bows in other respects, bearing an ordinary amount of tension without damage.

Two points must be attended to when taking aim—the lateral direction and the distance—since there is no bow which will drive an arrow many yards perfectly point blank, and consequently a slight elevation must in all cases be made, and for long distances with weak bows a very considerable elevation—that is, the bow must be raised above the point aimed at. The arrow cannot be shot straight at an object because it will, of course, be subject to the earth's attraction, and if shot straight at a mark will fall below it, and it therefore requires practice to manage the elevation properly, and much will depend on the exact strength of the bow and the distance of the shot. The lateral direction—that is, the side to which the bow should be directed—depends greatly on the wind, if there is any, as the arrow is materially affected by the wind. Should it blow from the right hand the bow must incline toward it; to the left, if from the left.

The distance to which an arrow can be shot from a long bow, with an elevation of 45 degrees, depends on the strength and ability of the archer. The distance used to be reckoned from 220 to 240 yards. The Turks have always been celebrated for shooting to long distances, and the secretary to the Turkish ambassador in London shot, in 1794, a distance of 415 yards. He used a Turkish bow and arrow and shot against the wind. With the wind, the distance measured 482 yards. The eyes should not be fixed on the arrow, but at the mark. Keep both eyes open and look steadily forward, and raise or lower the bow in the proper direction. The targets are fixed opposite each other at about sixty yards apart. The arrows are shot first to one target, when the archers pick up or extract the arrows, and the marker scores for each before drawing from the target, after which the archers shoot back again to the other end, and so on until the whole number of ends have been shot. Butts are also used to shoot at, being built of long mounds of turf about eight feet long and five wide, height of seven feet, the depth diminishing gradually from the bottom to the top.

When more than two are used, they are ranged in sets, each set consisting of four, about thirty yards apart, and forming a chain of lengths of 30, 60, 90 and 120 yards, so disposed as not to stand in the way of the archers when shooting at any of the lengths.

Where archers rove from place to place and have no fixed target, it is called "roving." The archers shoot at trees or any other object that they choose. The winner of the first shot chooses the next, and so on, the distance being from 100 to 200 yards, and all arrows falling within five paces' length scoring, if nearer to the mark than the adversary's arrow. The dress worn at archery meetings is very pretty and becoming. For ladies, green jackets and hats, with three plumed feathers, and for gentlemen, dark green, with green hat and feather, but this entirely depends upon the taste and inclination of the clubs.—New York Herald.

Insomnia and Indigestion Cured.

"Last year I had a very severe attack of indigestion. I could not sleep at night and suffered most excruciating pains for three hours after each meal. I was troubled this way for about three months, when I used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and received immediate relief," says John Dixon, Tullamore, Ontario, Canada. For sale by all druggists.

AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

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Saved His Life.
This story is told, according to the Boston Herald, at the expense of the late General Wilmon W. Blackmar: General Blackmar was attending a camp when he was approached by a seedy looking man, who greeted him profusely. The general shrugged his shoulders and turned away, with the remark that they were not acquainted. "But, general," said the stranger, "don't you remember how you saved my life at the battle of the Wilderness?"

General Blackmar at once became interested and he called a group of comrades over to listen, saying: "I saved this man's life once. How was it done, old comrade?"

"It was this way," was the response. "We were on a hill and the enemy advanced steadily toward our intrenchments. A veritable hail of fire swept our position. Suddenly you turned—here the auditors were absorbed and excited—and ran, and I ran after you. I think that if you hadn't shown the example I would have been killed that day."

Doctors Said He Would Not Live.

Peter Fry, Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring for two years with the best physicians in Waynesburg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month as there was no cure for me. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it, and after taking three bottles I began to get better, and continued to improve until I was entirely well." J. W. McCollum & Co.

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Gainesville, Fla.

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Yours truly,
Mrs. M. C. COURTNEY.

Send orders to THE SUN, Gainesville, Fla.

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Alachua county is 806,400 acres in area, has 248 miles railroad, 900 miles wagon road, 56 postoffices, 123 public schools, 27 phosphate plants, 20 saw mills, \$75,000 court house, five newspapers, and produces corn, cotton, rice, sugar, oats, rye, potatoes, pineapples, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, peans, and all kinds of vegetables.

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I suffered," writes Virginia Robson, of Easton, Md., "until I took Cardui, which cured me so quickly it surprised my doctor, who didn't know I was taking it."

Southern Railway

Effective May 28, 1905.

2 Vestibule Trains East No. 34 (No. 20)				North and West.			
Lv	Ar	So. Ry	Time	Lv	Ar	So. Ry	Time
Jacksonville	Jacksonville, Fla.	So. Ry.	9 10a 7 55p	Jacksonville, Fla.	Jacksonville, Fla.	So. Ry.	7 40a 6 10p
Jesup	Jesup, Ga.	So. Ry.	11 40a 10 40p	Jesup, Ga.	Jesup, Ga.	So. Ry.	7 20a 5 50p
Savannah	Savannah, Ga.	So. Ry.	1 20p 12 15a	Macon, Ga.	Macon, Ga.	So. Ry.	8 10a 6 40p
Columbia	Columbia, S. C.	So. Ry.	6 55p 6 00a	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	So. Ry.	9 30a 8 00p
Charlotte	Charlotte, N. C.	So. Ry.	10 25p 9 55a	Rome, Ga.	Rome, Ga.	So. Ry.	7 30a 6 00p
Greensboro	Greensboro, N. C.	So. Ry.	1 13a 12 51p	Dalton, Ga.	Dalton, Ga.	So. Ry.	8 30a 7 00p
Danville	Danville, Va.	So. Ry.	2 21a 2 10p	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	So. Ry.	9 40a 8 10p
Richmond	Richmond, Va.	So. Ry.	6 58a 6 42p	Lexington, Ky.	Lexington, Ky.	Q. & C.	5 20a 4 50p
Lynchburg	Lynchburg, Va.	So. Ry.	4 34a 4 20p	Cincinnati, O.	Cincinnati, O.	Q. & C.	7 40a 7 10p
Charlottesville	Charlottesville, Va.	So. Ry.	6 18a 6 10p	Cincinnati, O.	Cincinnati, O.	Big Four	8 40a 8 10p
Washington	Washington, D. C.	So. Ry.	9 50a 9 50p	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	Big Four	7 20a 7 10p
Baltimore	Baltimore, Md.	P. R. R.	11 30a 11 25p	Cincinnati, O.	Cincinnati, O.	Pa. Lines	8 30a 8 00p
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.	P. R. R.	1 45p 2 55a	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	Pa. Lines	7 10a 7 00p
New York	New York, N. Y.	P. R. R.	4 13p 6 30a	Cincinnati, O.	Cincinnati, O.	O. H. & D.	8 40a 8 10p

No. 34—"New York and Florida Express." Daily Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car Port Tampa and Jacksonville to New York.
No. 30—"Washington and Florida Limited." Daily Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car Jacksonville to New York.

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Lv Jacksonville, Fla. So. Ry. 7 55p
Lv Savannah, Ga. So. Ry. 12 15a
Ar Columbia, S. C. So. Ry. 6 00a
Ar Asheville, N. C. So. Ry. 1 50p
Ar Hot Springs, N. C. So. Ry. 2 27p
Ar Knoxville, Tenn. So. Ry. 6 00p
Ar Nashville, Tenn. So. Ry. 8 50a
Ar St. Louis, Mo. So. Ry. 4 56p
Ar Cincinnati, O. Q. & C. 8 15a

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From New York, Washington, etc.—No. 29, "Washington and Florida Limited," 9:00 a. m.
From New York, Washington, etc.—No. 33, "Washington and Florida Express," 8:20 p. m.
From Cincinnati, Asheville, etc.—No. 29, "Washington and Florida Limited," 9:00 a. m.
From Chicago, Cincinnati, Atlanta, etc.—No. 14, "Fla. Limited," 9:35 a. m.

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Gainesville & Gulf Railway Company

Time Table in effect September 24, 1905.

No. 4 Daily	No. 2 Daily	STATIONS.	No. 1 Daily	No. 3 Daily
Lv P M	Lv A M		Ar P M	Ar P M
8 00	8 10	Fairfield	2 30	2 30
8 10	8 20	Irvine	2 20	2 20
8 20	8 30	Dungarvan	2 10	2 10
8 30	8 40	Southside	2 05	2 05
8 40	8 50	Hickman	2 00	2 00
8 50	9 00	Lake Simonton	1 55	1 55
9 00	9 10	Micanopy	1 40	1 40
9 10	9 20	Tecoma	1 30	1 30
9 20	9 30	Kirkwood	1 25	1 25
9 30	9 40	Clyatt	1 20	1 20
9 40	9 50	Wacahoota	1 10	1 10
9 50	10 00	Rocky Point	12 55	12 55
10 00	10 10	Gainesville	12 50	12 50
10 10	10 20		12 45	12 45
10 20	10 30	Bellamy	8 55	8 55
10 30	10 40	Cyril	8 40	8 40
10 40	10 50	Graham	8 30	8 30
10 50	11 00	Sampson City	8 20	8 20
11 00	11 10	Palatka, G. S. & F.	8 10	8 10
11 10	11 20		8 00	8 00
11 20	11 30	Lake City, G. S. & F.	7 40	7 40
11 30	11 40	Tallahassee, S. A. L.	7 30	7 30
11 40	11 50	Valdosta, G. S. & F.	7 20	7 20
11 50	12 00	Macon, G. S. & F.	7 10	7 10
12 00	12 10	Atlanta, C. of Ga.	7 00	7 00
Ar A M	Ar P M		Lv A M	Lv P M

* Trains 2 and 4 do not run between Gainesville and Fairfield on Sundays.
L. E. BARKER, General Superintendent.
J. F. HILL, Asst.